

What is claimed is:

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B1 7

1. A driving method for liquid crystal display wherein one image frame comprises n (n is an integer of 2 or more) subframes, each of which comprises a red image, a green image and a blue image, (Ernstoff et al 7,45-834)

and a red, a green or a blue backlight turns on corresponding to display of the red image, the green image or the blue image. (Applicant's admittance of conventional Art p2, 11-15)

2. A liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the n is 3. (Fig 10)

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3. (1) A liquid crystal display comprising:
backlights for feeding red light, green light and blue light; and

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a display section for displaying an image when a voltage is applied to a liquid crystal;

wherein the display section displays a plurality of frames in one second, each of which comprises n (n is an integer of 2 or more) subframes, each of said n subframes comprises a red image, a green image and a blue image, and said backlights feed red light, green light or blue light to the display section when the red image, the green image or the blue image is to be displayed.

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4. (2) A liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein the n is 3.

5. A liquid crystal display according to claim 4,

wherein the liquid crystal is a ferroelectric liquid crystal. (well known)

5. A liquid crystal display comprising:

backlights comprising a red LED, a green LED and a blue LED; and

a display section for displaying an image when a voltage is applied to liquid crystal; (App's Admittance 2, 16-23)

wherein the display section displays a plurality of frames in one second, each of the frames comprises n (n is an integer of 2 or more) subframes, each of the subframes comprises a red image, a green image and a blue image, and the red LED, the green LED or the blue LED feeds light to the display section when the red image, the green image or the blue image is to be displayed.

6. A liquid crystal display according to claim 5,

wherein the n is 3.

7. A liquid crystal display according to claim 6,

wherein the liquid crystal is a ferroelectric liquid crystal.

8. A method for driving liquid crystal display

comprising:

displaying a plurality of frames in one second, wherein each of said frames is divided into subframes of a number that is an integer larger than 2,

wherein each subframe comprises a red image, a green image and a blue image and backlights of red, green, and blue are provided corresponding to a timing of said red image, said

green image and said blue image.

10. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a head mounted display.

11. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a video camera.

12. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a still camera.

13. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a projector.

14. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a car navigation equipment.

15. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a personal computer.

16. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a portable information terminal.

17. A liquid crystal display according to claim 16 wherein said portable information terminal is a mobile computer.

18. A liquid crystal display according to claim 16 wherein said portable information terminal is a cellular phone.

19. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or

McDowall et al.
2, 34-44
6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a goggle type display.

20. A liquid crystal display according to claim 3 or 6 wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a player using a recording medium recorded with a program.

21. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a head mounted display.

22. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a video camera.

23. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a still camera.

24. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a projector.

25. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a car navigation equipment.

26. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a personal computer.

27. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a portable information terminal.

28. A liquid crystal display according to claim 27 wherein said portable information terminal is a mobile computer.

29. A liquid crystal display according to claim 27 wherein said portable information terminal is a cellular phone.

30. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid

crystal display is used in a goggle type display.

31. A method according to claim 9 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a player using a recording medium recorded with a program.

32. A method for displaying a liquid crystal display comprising steps of:

compressing an original red video signal entered from outside by $1/(3n)$ into a ^{stovious} red video signal, wherein n is an integer larger than 2 representing a number of subframes that comprise a frame;

supplying a red light from LED backlight onto a light conductor plate during the red video signal;

rendering the red light from LED backlight into a planar uniform light by the light conductor plate; ^{Konno et al 5, 42-47)}

feeding the red light onto a liquid crystal panel;

optically modulating the red light, thereby giving image information,

wherein said step of compressing an original red video signal is started by a video signal writing start signal.

(32)
33. A method for displaying a liquid crystal display comprising steps of:

compressing an original green video signal entered from outside by $1/(3n)$ into a green video signal, wherein n is an integer larger than 2 representing a number of subframes that comprise a frame;

supplying a green light from LED backlight onto a light conductor plate during the green video signal;

rendering the green light from LED backlight into a planar uniform light by the light conductor plate;

feeding the green light onto a liquid crystal panel;

optically modulating the green light, thereby giving image information,

wherein said step of compressing an original green video signal is started by a video signal writing start signal.

(32)
34. A method for displaying a liquid crystal display comprising steps of:

compressing an original blue video signal entered from outside by $1/(3n)$ into a blue video signal, wherein n is an integer larger than 2 representing a number of subframes that comprise a frame;

supplying a blue light from LED backlight onto a light conductor plate during the blue video signal;

rendering the blue light from LED backlight into a planar uniform light by the light conductor plate;

feeding the blue light onto a liquid crystal panel;

optically modulating the blue light, thereby giving image information,

wherein said step of compressing an original blue video signal is started by a video signal writing start signal.

35. A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein

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36. A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a video camera.

38. A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a projector.

40. A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a personal computer.

42. A method according to claim 41 wherein said portable information terminal is a mobile computer.

44. A A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a goggle type display.

45. A method according to claim 32, 33 or 34 wherein said liquid crystal display is used in a player using a recording medium recorded with a program.